STEPANOVA, K.I., professor

Treatment of cardiac and renal diseases with Astragalus. Terap. arkh. 29 no.4:71-76 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz propedevticheskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PLANTS,
Astragalus, ther. of heart & kidney dis. (Rus))
(HEART DISEASES, therapy,
Astragalus (Rus))
(KIDNEY DISEASES, therapy,
same)

STEPASHKINA, Klavdiya Ivanovna; MOSHKOV, Boris Nikolayevich

[Diet at home] Lechebnoe pitanie na domu. Kiev, Gosmedizdat, USSR, 1958. 218 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(DIET IN DISEASE)

STEPASHKINA, K.I., prof., RAFES, Yu.I. (Dnepropetrovsk).

"Pathology of the liver revealed by bioptical examinations", by S.Kubicki. Reviewed by K.I. Stepashkina, IU.I. Rafes. Arkh.pat. 20 no.9:86-89 S'58 (MIRA 11:10)
(LIVER--DISEASES)

STEPASHKINA, Klavdiya Ivanovna

[Astragalus and its use in clinical practice] Astragal i ego primenenie v klinicheskoi praktike. Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1959. 107 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(MILK VETCH--THERAPEUTIC USE)

ZVER'KOV, S.N., gornyy inzh.; STEPASHKO, A.P., gornyy inzh.; GRIGOR'YANTS, E.A., gornyy inzh.

Improving the technology of boring and blasting operations at Noril'sk Combine strip mines. Gor. zhur. no.6:11-16 Je '66

Improving boring and blasting operations at the "Zapolyarnyy" mine. Ibid.:25-28 (MIRA 18:7)

SAVENKO, Yu.F., inzh.; STEPASHKO, P.I., inzh.

Work practices of the "Vergelevskaya" mine to improve the technical and economic indices. Ugol'.prom. no.1:77-78 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Luganskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut.
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

STEPATH, J.

Determination of the specific gravity of building materials. K. Wesche and J. Stepath. *Zement-Kalk-Gips* 10, 414-21 (1957).—A rapid and accurate method for detg. the sp. gr. of building materials is given which is particularly suitable for series tests. The method involves the use of pycnometers with CCl_4. Roy L. Petit

3

1/1

STEPAYKIN, P.P.

Treating metabolic disorders in wild animals with horse blood.
Sbor. st. Mosk. zoop. no.2:117-119 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Blood as food or medicine)
(Metabolism, Disorders of)

STEPCHENKO, A.S.

The "word" as a therapeutic factor. Med.sestra, Moskva no.5:22-24 May 1961. (CLML 20:9)

1. Author is a senior nurse.

STEPCHENKO, F., general-polkovnik

Lenin's style in the work of each party collective. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 3 no.16:17-25 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Chlen Voyennogo soveta, nachal'nik politicheskogo upravleniya Zakavkazskogo voyennogo okruga.
(Russia--Armed Forces--Political activity)

STEPCHENKO, V.N.; LEVIN, A.N.

Continuous method of producing poly (vinyl alcohol). Plast.massy no.8:52-57 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Vinyl alcohol polymers)

27601

S/187/61/000/004/001/002
D053/D112

[redacted] (1140)

AUTHORS: Artem'yev, N.L., Gerasimova, A.M., and Stepchenkova, N.P.

TITLE: The infrared vidicon

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika kino i televideniya, no. 4, 1961, 15-19

TEXT: The authors describe the design and investigate the operational characteristics of infrared (IR) vidicons developed in the USSR and abroad. The current ЛИ-18 (LI-18), ЛИ-21 (LI-21), ЛИ-23 (LI-23) and ЛИ-401 (LI-401) Soviet vidicons use targets with a photoconductive layer made of either antimony trisulfide or selenium and have a spectral response in the visible spectrum with an IR edge at 0.9 μ. Prototypes of Soviet IR vidicons have been developed on a base of lead compounds. The targets of these tubes are manufactured by evaporating lead oxide onto the signal plate, activating the lead oxide in a hydrogen-sulfide atmosphere and then dusting-on some more lead oxide. This additional dusting-on of lead oxide serves to improve the secondary-emission factor of the photoconductive layer. It was suggested by Yu. Malyugin who participated together with V. Ognева in the development of the IR vidicons. The operational characteristics of

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D053/D112

The infrared vidicon

the Soviet vidicons were investigated and compared with those of foreign 10667 Emitron and RCA vidicons. The results obtained indicate that the IR vidicon operating in the visual spectral range has a higher response than vidicons with antimony sulfide and selenium targets. A comparison of the light characteristics of different-type vidicons operating in the visible spectral region is shown in Fig. 3. The spectral response (Fig. 1) of the Soviet IR vidicon has its maximum at 1μ and covers a frequency range up to 2μ. The tube resolution was found to be 450 lines by using the 0249 test pattern and the ИКС-1 (IKS-1) filter at a target illumination of 1 lux. This resolution drops to 200 lines when the test pattern is moved at a speed of 3 mm/sec corresponding to the displacement of the projection across the target. The signal magnitude under these conditions is from 0.03 to 0.05μa. Figure 4 shows the watt-ampere characteristics of IR vidicons. The curves indicate that an increase of the blackbody temperature by 50°C, from 300 to 350°C, increases the signal magnitude threefold. There are 7 figures and 6 English references. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Redington and

Card 2/6

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D053/D112

The infrared vidicon

van Heerden, Doped silicon and germanium photoconductors as targets for infrared television camera tubes, Journal of the Opt. Soc. of America, 1959, 49, No. 10; Dudner, Schwarts and Shapiro, Detecting low-level infrared energy, Electronics, 1959, 26, No. 6; Oches and Weimer, Some new structure-type targets for the vidicon, RCA Review, 1958, No. 3; Jocobs, J., Berger, H., Large Area Photoconductive X-ray pickup-tube performance, Electr. Eng. 1956, No. 2.

Card 3/6

31086

S/187/61/000/012/003/004
D053/D112

9.4140

AUTHORS: Artem'yev, M.L., and Stepchenkova, M.P.

TITLE: Fast and slow electron modes in vidicons

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika kino i televideniya, no. 12, 1961, 20-23

TEXT: Some basic parameters of vidicons are examined, depending on the tube operating conditions. In particular, the dependence of the tube parameters on its secondary-emission characteristic is considered. One of the characteristic features of the vidicon is that, by slightly changing its design and supply circuit, it can operate in two different modes: in a slow electron mode and in a fast electron mode. Since the tube parameters are different in each mode, the choice of the proper mode should be determined by the required performance characteristic of the tube. Figure 1 shows the secondary-emission characteristic of camera tubes as a dependence of the effective secondary-emission factor (σ_{eff}) of the target on the potential of the target element (u_{el}). Points on this characteristic curve indicate dif-

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Fast and slow electron ...

ferent operating conditions of the camera tubes. For example, in the section from a to b the secondary-emission factor (σ) is less than unity and a slow electron mode takes place. Image orthicons, all foreign-made vidicons and some Soviet made vidicons, including the ЛИ-23 (LI-23), operate in this section. In the section from d to e at $\sigma > 1$, the fast electron mode takes place. This section defines the operation of iconoscopes, image iconoscopes ... ЛИ-19 (LI-19), ЛИ-21 (LI-21). ЛИ-401 (LI-401) and ЛИ-405 (LI-405) Soviet made vidicons. Both vidicon types are investigated and the following conclusions are made: (1) The target surface of vidicons with a fast electron mode is larger, due to the absence of the annular grid support in the tube neck. Thus a higher resolution can be obtained by increasing the optical projection. (2) The quality of the image background is better in a tube with grid, i.e. with a slow electron mode, because the secondary-emission pattern of the target is not superposed onto the transmitted image. (3) Illuminance range is from 20 to 100 luxes for tubes with a fast electron mode and from 10 to 30 luxes for tubes with a slow electron mode, when the optimum illumination value is set at 30 luxes for both vidicon types.

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D053/D112

Fast and slow electron ...

Figure 3 shows illuminance characteristics for vidicons with a fast electron mode (a) and those with a slow electron mode (b). (4) Different polarities of the image signals are obtained in the fast and slow electron modes. (5) Because of the wide voltage range on the electrodes of the tube with a fast electron mode, voltages can be chosen corresponding to the optimum value of any single parameter at the expense of other parameters. For instance, by increasing the signal plate voltage, the signal and the image definition can be increased but at the same time, this causes a deterioration of the inertness and background quality. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 3/4

STEPCHKOV, A.A.

Condensation shock in supersonic nozzles. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; av.tekh. ? no.3:119-129 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut. Kafedra AD-1.
(Supersonic nozzles)

S/147/62/000/001/013/015
E191/E135

10.1240
10.1410

AUTHOR: Stepchkov, A.A.

TITLE: On the turning of a supersonic flow through shock waves

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no.1, 1962, 116-119

TEXT: Supersonic plane flow with an oblique shock wave is considered. The flow turns by an angle related to the angle between the approaching flow and the oblique shock front. A text book relation is given between the two angles. The shock wave angle for a maximum turning angle is found and its substitution permits the derivation of the maximum turning angle as a function of the velocity of the approaching flow. The solution is a very lengthy expression. However, the shock wave angle for a maximum turning angle changes by only 2.5° in the interval of Mach numbers between 1.5 and infinity, where it amounts to about 66°. If this value is assumed as constant, a simple formula results. Its illustration in a graph shows that

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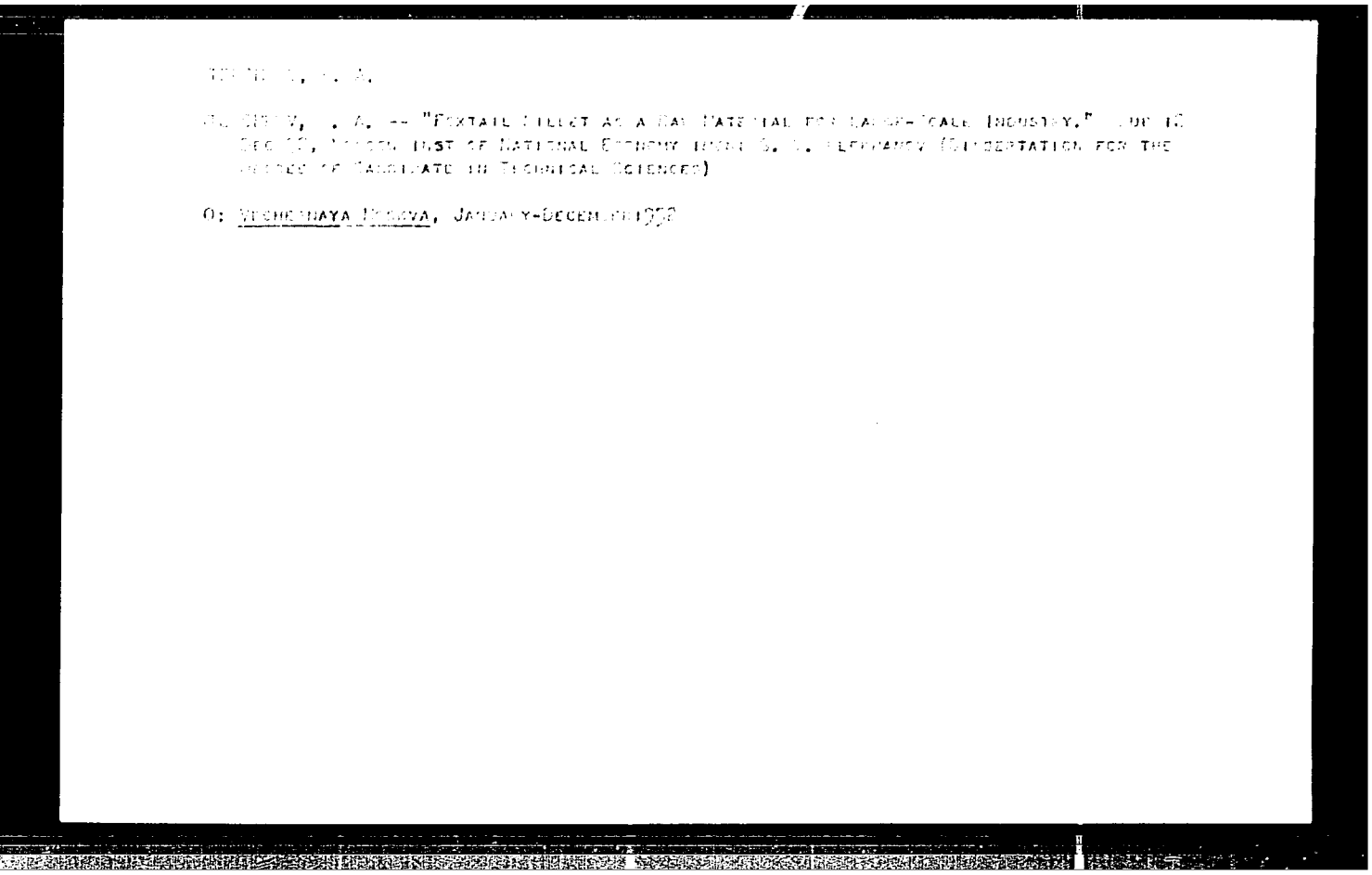


VOLKOV, Ye.N.; STEPCHKOV, K.A.; PYATIGORSKAYA, T.I.

Use of soybean hydrolyzates for increasing the nutritive value and flavor quality of concentrates. Kons. i ov. prom. 12 no.3:5-8 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Soybean) (Food concentrated)

VOLKOV, Ye.N.; STEPCHKOV, K.A.; NAMESTNIKOV, A.F.

Sodium glutamate and its use in canned foods and food concentrates. Kons. i ov. prom. 12 no.4:4-5 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Glutamic acid) (Food, Canned)

VOLKOV, Ye. N.; STEPCHKOV, K.A.; STRASHNENKO, Ye.S.

Technology of the production of soybean-protein reinforcing agent for food concentrates. Kons. i ov. prom. 14 no.9:23-25 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Food, Concentrated)

STEPCHKOV, K.A.; PARAMONOVA, Ye.S.

Investigating the quality of the soybean-protein food concentrate during storage. Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.3:28-30 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy Promyshlennosti.
(Food, Concentrated--Storage)

VOLKOV, Ye.N.; STEPCHKOV, K.A.; KOTOVICH, A.G.

Manufacture of dehydrated mashed potatoes in jet-grinder mills. Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.11:16-19 N '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Potatoes)

RUNOVA, N.V.; VOLKOV, Ye.N.; STEPCHKOV, K.A.

Food for tourists. Kons. i ov. prom. 16 no.9:23-25 S '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Food, Canned)

BAGRYANTSEV, N.A.; STEPCHKOV, K.A.

Results of the cooperation between science and industry.
Kons. i ov. prom. 16 no.10:18-20 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Syzranskiy zavod pishchevykh kontsentratov (for Bagryantsev).
2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Canning and preserving--Equipment and supplies)

STEPCHIKOV, L.A., [illegible]

Fat losses in food concentrates caused by its pressing out during briquetting. Trudy VNIIKOP no.11:[illegible]-35 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

STEPCHKOV, K.A.; VSYAKIKH, M.I.; KUPERMAN, L.A.

New methods of studying the oxidation spoilage of fats in food concentrates. Kons.i ov.prom. 17 no.5:27-30 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Food, Concentrated--Testing)

STEPCHKOV, K.A.; KRETININA, L.V.; ADAMSON, N.F., otv. za vyp.; BERENSHTEYN, M.Ye., otv. za vyp.; MANVELOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Production of potato granules] Proizvodstvo kartofel'noi krupki. Moskva, TSintipishcheprom, 1963. 24 p. (MIRA 17:1)

(Potatoes, Drying)

[illegible], kand. tekhn. nauk; GOLOVKOV, A.I., kand. biolog. nauk

Protein hydrolyzates and synthetic amino acids as additional sources of food proteins. Zhur. VKHO 10 no.3:312-319 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

RAKITIN, Y.Yu.; STEPCHKOV, K.A.

Studying the coloring of dry yeast. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 18 no.6:13 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut biosinteza belkovykh veshchestv.

STEPCHUK, B.; BUKHARIN, G.Ya., inzh. po tekhnike bezopasnosti; MORDVINTSEV, V.; KOVALENKO, N.G., starshiy inzh. po tekhnike bezopasnosti; MELKUMOV, S.A.

Readers' letters. Bezop. truda v prom. 4 no. 5:30 My '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Uchastkovyy inspektor Kirovskoy rayonnoy gornotekhnicheskoy inspektsii Upravleniya Luganskogo okruga Gosgortekhnadzora USSR (for Stepchuk). 2. Trest Krasnodarnefterazvedka (for Bukharin). 3. Nachal'nik Selidovskoy rayonnoy gornotekhnicheskoy inspektsii Gosgortekhnadzora USSR (for Mordvintsev). 4. Trest Tatneftegazrazvedka (for Kovalenko). 5. Uchastkovyy inzh.-inspektor Gosgortekhnadzora Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (for Melkumov).
(Industrial safety)

STEPCHUK, B.I.

Four years of the seven-year plan for labor productivity. (MIRA 16:8)
Ugol' Ukr. 7 no.7:3-4 Jl '63.

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera tresta Kirovugol'.
(Coal mines and mining--Equipment and supplies)

1. STEPCHUK, I.D.

2. USSR (600)

4. Steam Boilers

7. Our work practice with boilers of the KRSh-4 system. Sakh.prom. 26 no.10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

STEPCHUK, I.D.

Electric cars and the effectiveness of using them. Sakh.prom. 28 no.5:15-16 '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Gaysinskaya gruppovaya laboratoriya.
(Electric railroads--Cars) (Sugar industry--Equipment and supplies)

VOLKOV, Ye.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; STEPCHKOV, K.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; STRASHNENKO, Ye.S.; PYATIGORSKAYA, T.I.; PARAMONOVA, Ye.S.; KOTOVICH, A.N.; NEMTSOVA, A.S.

Production technology, testing and storage of hydrolyzates and protein enrichers from soya. Trudy VNIIKOP no.11:66-76 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

STEICOVSCHI, I.

Repair and regul tion of rectilinear tricot machines. p. 19.
(INDUSTRIA TEXTILA. Vol. 8, no. 1, Jan. 1957. Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

Page 77

STERZAK, Gabriela

Certain interesting vascular plant species in the vicinity of the town of Drezdenko. Biologia Poznan no.5:89-101 '64

1. Department of Plant Taxonomy and Geography of the A.Mickiewicz University, Poznan.

J STEPEK

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and their Application. Part 4 - Cellulose and Its Derivatives, Paper. H-32

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 13244.

Author : M. Celerynova, J. Stepek, Mir. Trnka.

Inst : Not given

Title : Paraffin Mixtures for Paper Coating.

Orig Pub : Papir a celulosa, 1957, 12, No 8, 175 - 178.

Abstract : Preparations of paraffin, polyethtlene and polyisobutylene mixtures for the treatment of packing paper were developed. Coating with paraffin alone not always satisfies the requirements presented to packing paper.

Card 1/1

STEPEK, J.

15 15

4E2c(j) 1-gij (CB)

Solvating activity of plasticizers in poly(vinyl chloride) pastes. J. Štěpek, I. Franta, and E. Ohlídalová (Vys. škola chem.-technol., Prague). *Chem. průmysl* 9, 604-7 (1959).—The solvation has been investigated of a poly(vinyl chloride) powder PCU-G (I) with dibutyl phthalate (II), dioctyl phthalate (III), dioctyl sebacate (IV), and tritolyl phosphate (V) at 25-154°, the concn. of II-V being 40-70%. The solvation has been followed by means of n detns. on the suspensions, and a relation is suggested for the calcn. of the solvating activity (S) from measurements of n of the polymer (n_1) and of the equil. value of n of the suspension (n_p) which is reached after about 30 hrs.: $S = (n_p - n_1)/(n_{max.} - n_1)$, where $n_{max.} = n_1x_1 + n_2x_2$, and x_1, x_2 = wt. fractions of polymer and plasticizer, and $n_2 = n$ of the plasticizer. The solvatation of I increased with increasing concn. of I in the suspension, and at a given temp. reached a max. value, the latter decreasing with decreasing temp.; at temps. below 0° practically no solvation could be observed. The value of S decreases in the order II > V > IV > III.

J. Šebenda

6

CAL 1/1

COPY

WICHTERLE, O.; STEPEK, J.; BRAJKO, V.

Laboratory method of obtaining vinyl esters in splitting acetals under reduced pressure. Coll Cz Chem 26 no.4:1099-1104 Ap '61.

1. Institut fur Plaste, Technische Hochschule fur Chimie, Prag.

(Vinyl alcohol) (Acetal)

S/081/62/000/023/102/120
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Štěpek, Jiří, Franta, Ivan

TITLE: Method of stabilizing vinyl polymers and copolymers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 713, abstract 23P324 (Pat. CzSSR 99836, June 15, 1961)

TEXT: The polymer particles are treated with an aqueous solution of the stabilizer (after precipitation and separation of the latex, or before plasticizing). High efficiency is achieved using cheap stabilizers which under other conditions give poor results. At the same time, the consumption of admixtures is considerably reduced (0.01 - 0.5% by weight). 60 kg of copolymer (CP) of vinyl chloride with vinyl acetate, obtained by suspension polymerization, is washed, before drying, in a centrifuge with 100 liters of 1% aqueous solution of $NaNO_2$, and is centrifuged to a moisture content of 20%. After drying in vacuo, the polymer is calendered at 140°C for 40 min, and at 160°C for 2 min. The sample has a slightly yellowish color. A control sample of CP stabilized with 0.6% by weight of calcium stearate becomes already brown at 140°C. Positive results are obtained

Card 1/2

Method of stabilizing...

S/081/62/000/023/102/120
B101/B186

by treating CP with sodium hydrosulfite, formaldehyde, dicyano diamide, or caprolactam by the patented method. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

STEPEK, Jiri; DOLEZEL, Bretislav

Thermal and light destruction of polyvinyl chloride. Chem listy 57 no.8:818-834 Ag '63.

1. Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Praha a Statni vyzkumny ustav ochrany materialu G.V. Akimova, Praha.

[illegible]. . . Organic at 60. Chem listy 58 no.8:1010-1011 Ag '64.

STEHEK, J.

Reactions of 1-alkoxy-1,3-butadiene with maleic anhydride.
Coll Cz Chem 29 no.2:390-399 F '64.

1. Institute of Caoutchouc and Plastic Technology, Higher School of Chemical Technology, Prague.

L 37791-66 EWT(j) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6028858 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0008/65/000/010/1201/1222

AUTHOR: Stepek, Jiri; Jirkal, Cenek

ORG: College for Chemical Technology, Prague (Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka)

TITLE: Thermal and photostability and stabilization of polyvinyl chloride

SOURCE: Chemicke listy, no. 10, 1965, 1201-1222

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl chloride, organotin compound, polymer, plasticizer

ABSTRACT: Protection of polyvinyl chloride product during manufacturing operations are reviewed. Protection against oxygen and requirements for plasticizers are discussed. Stabilizers based on metal salts, synergic mixtures of metal stabilizers, stabilizers based on organostannates, mechanism of protection by the organostannates, and the synergic effect of the organostannate stabilizers are discussed. Organic stabilizers are evaluated. Protection of the polymer from UV light is discussed. Antioxidants liberating hydrogen and those of the amine type that effect protection by combining with undesirable radicals, and reactions caused in the polymer due to the use of the discussed chemicals are reviewed. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas. [JPRS: 33,544]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008 / SOV REF: 011
OTH REF: 155

Card 1/1

0917 2382

STEPEK, R.

2000

1

Fuel

203. Washing oil wells. R. Stepek. *Nafta (Krakow)*, 1955, 11, 131-2.—Naphthenic acids lower the interfacial tension between brine and crude in direct proportion to their concn, in particular in case of paraffinic crudes. To wash out crude from the sandstone use 5–10% soln of naphthenic acid in asphaltic crude. Twice-yearly operation in drill hole L105 doubled its production. To ensure that 50–60% of the washing fluid penetrates the rocks pressure may have to be applied. Borehole M2 of smaller daily production showed even greater relative increase. The process is fairly inexpensive. These two quoted above are the best examples of washing. Wells which have a high pressure and have not been torpedoed react best when so treated. M. S.

Jmy. SFH

STEPEK R.

2163. Average cost of oil well washing. R. Stepek. *Nafta (Krakow)*, 1950, 12, 212-14.—Detailed analysis of costs and results achieved. M. S.

STEPEK, Ryszard

Separate mining of several productive horizons through one oil well. Wiad naft 9 no.7/8:161-163 Jl-Ag '63.

STEPEK, Ryszard, inz.

Storing natural gas in the Roztoki gas reservoir during the years 1954-1963. Nafta 20 no. 4: 106-107 Ap '64.

1. Petroleum Institute, Krakow.

J. Inst Petroleum V, 39, Aug 1953
Products

Fuels (2)

1615. The influence of some antioxidants on the artificial ageing of turbine oils. S. Stepek. *Bull. (Polish) Inst. Petrol.* (Supplement to *Nafta* (*Krakow*), 1952, 8), 1952, 2, 8–9.—The paper concerns itself with relationship between natural and artificial ageing of turbine oils. The influence of oxygen, water, metals, temp, pressure, and light, as well as refining methods, were discussed. Several methods of artificial ageing were considered, and it was found that results obtained by method of extinction gives best agreement with normal ageing properties when the oil has been tested in a bomb at 150° C for 4 to 10 hr. Further, the influence of inhibitors on ageing has been tested by the above method, and the best results were obtained using para-hydroxydiphenylamine.
M. S.

6-10-54 GJP

Z.

POL.

31 lb 621.892.21.098 : 66.094.3

Stepek Z. **Oil Purification. Works Dealing with the Efficacy of Certain Oxidation Inhibitors as Applied to Polish Turbine Oils.**

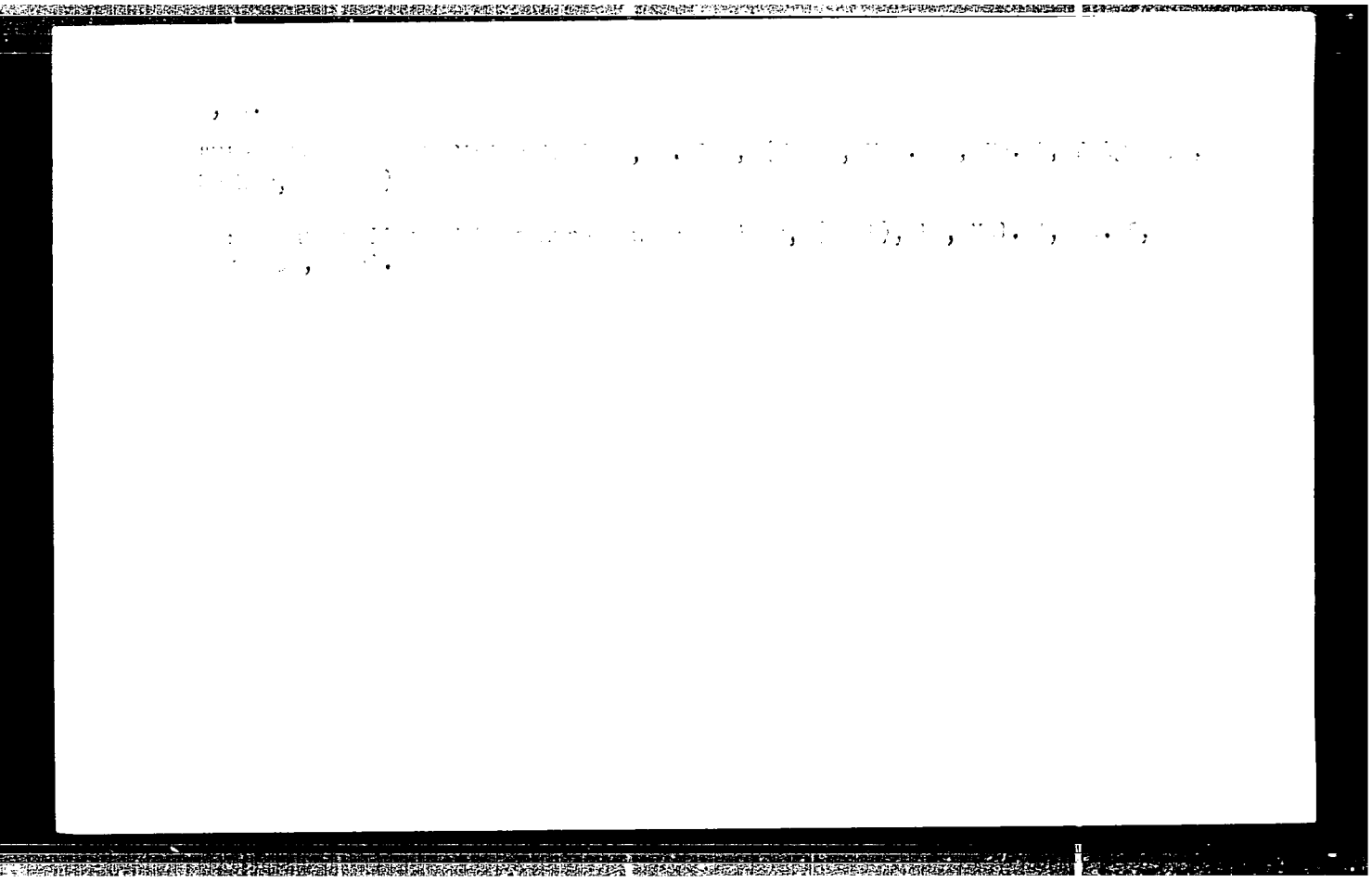
„Uszlachetnianie olejów. Prace nad skutecznością niektórych inhibitorów utleniania w zastosowaniu do krajowych olejów turbinowych" (Prace Inst. Naft. No. 27), Stalinogród, 1953, PWT, 15 pp., 10 figs., 11 tabs.

Five methods of artificial ageing of turbine oils were compared, with a view to selecting one suitable for carrying out tests with inhibitors. It was decided that the methods hitherto practised in Poland were inadequate, and the Butkow bomb was consequently chosen for the purpose. A novel determination of the extinction coefficient introduced for analysing aged products proved suitable for the qualification of aged oils. Additives of ten different oxidation inhibitors in the ageing of indigenous turbine oils. Negative results were obtained with p-hydroxydiphenylamine, positive results — with aniline, α- naphthol and dibenzylamine. A comparison of acid-refined commercial oil with three samples of cresol-refined turbine oil was in favour of the latter. The addition to these samples of other inhibitors formerly used did not improve their resistance to oxidation.

BI

STEPEK, Z.

4143. Laboratory investigations on corrosive action of engine oils on bronze bearings. Z. Stepek. *Bull. Polish Inst. Petrol.*, 1953, 3, 10 (Suppl. to Nafta (Krakow), 1953, 8).—On apparatus built by the Polish I.P. according to Pinkiewicz several Polish engine oils were tested for their actions on various alloys. Later the same oils were tested with inhibitors AZNII 4 (from U.S.S.R.), Paranox (U.S.A.), Hyco (Dutch), and Universal (Polish). Good effects were observed.
M. S.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653220013-8"

Stepek, Z.

27 939. NEW METHODS OF EVALUATION OF LUBRICATING OILS. CORROSION OF LEAD BRONZES; THE LABORATORY EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MULTIFUNCTIONAL ADDITIVES. Stepek, Z. (Prace Inst. Naft. (Contr. Inst. Petrol., Poland), 1955, (39), 1-20). The paper concerns itself with finding the best set of tests to determine the various qualities of oils with additives and also with finding the best additive for the highest grade of Polish lubricants, viz., Lux oils. These vary from time to time, depending on supplies of crude. I.P.

6 FEB

gmb MT

STEPEK, Z.

4

4E3c

5079. FILTERABILITY OF FUEL OILS DURING WINTER. Stepek, Z. and Urbanczyk, S. (Nafta (Petroleum, Krakow), 1956, vol. 12, 49-52). For fuel oils crudes of low paraffinic content are required. Cloud point is not a sufficient test to determine their suitability. Their filterability can be determined in the laboratory by means of the apparatus illustrated, devised by the Polish Institute of Petroleum. Another piece of apparatus designed to simulate actual conditions of use is also shown. Tests were carried out using both, and the effect of additives like Parflow has been investigated. Several results are tabulated, but it is cautioned that in the actual conditions of atmospheric temperature at which filtration is impeded, fuel oil would freeze on the walls of the fuel tank and keep the rest of the oil above that temperature. Thus the laboratory test is more severe than practical conditions require.

I.P.

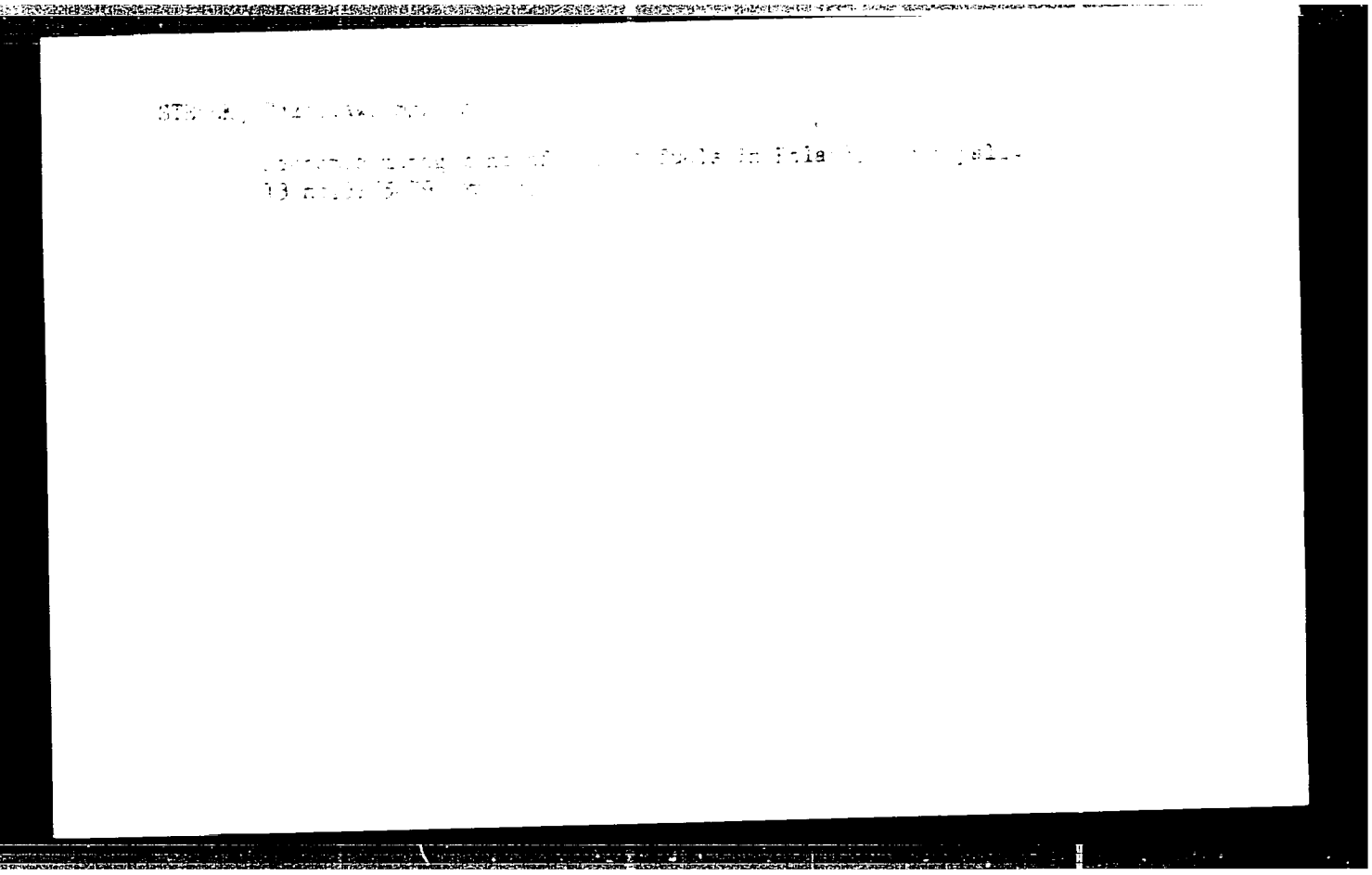
GTRB

STEPEK, Z.

1647. **New methods of evaluation of lubricating oils; corrosion of lead bronzes; the laboratory evaluation of the effectiveness of multifunctional additives.** Z. Stepek. *Prace Instytutu Naftowego*, 1955, Series B, No. 39, 1-20. Whereas before world war II the evaluation of additives concerned itself exclusively with the oxidn of oils, nowadays the multifunctional additives require much more complex and varied testing. The paper concerns itself with finding the best set of tests to determine the various qualities of oils with additives and also with finding the best additive for the highest grade of Polish lubricants, Lux oils. These, it has been found, vary from time to time, depending on supplies of crude. M. S.

STEPEK, Z

1857. Filterability of fuel oils during winter. Z. Stepek and S. Urbanczyk. *Nafta (Krakow)*, 1956, 12, 47-52. For fuel oils crudes of low paraffinic content are required. Cloud point is not a sufficient test to determine their suitability. Their filterability can be determined in the lab by means of the apparatus illustrated, devised by the Polish IP. Another piece of apparatus designed to simulate actual conditions of use is also shown. Tests were carried out using both, and the effect of additives like Paraflow has been investigated. Several results are tabulated, but it must be mentioned that in the actual conditions of atm temp at which filtration is impeded, fuel oil would freeze on the walls of the fuel tank and keep the rest of the oil above that temp. Thus the Lab test is more severe than practical conditions require. M. S.



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STEPENKO, M.F. (Veterinary Doctor, Ukranian Academy of Agricultural Sciences.)

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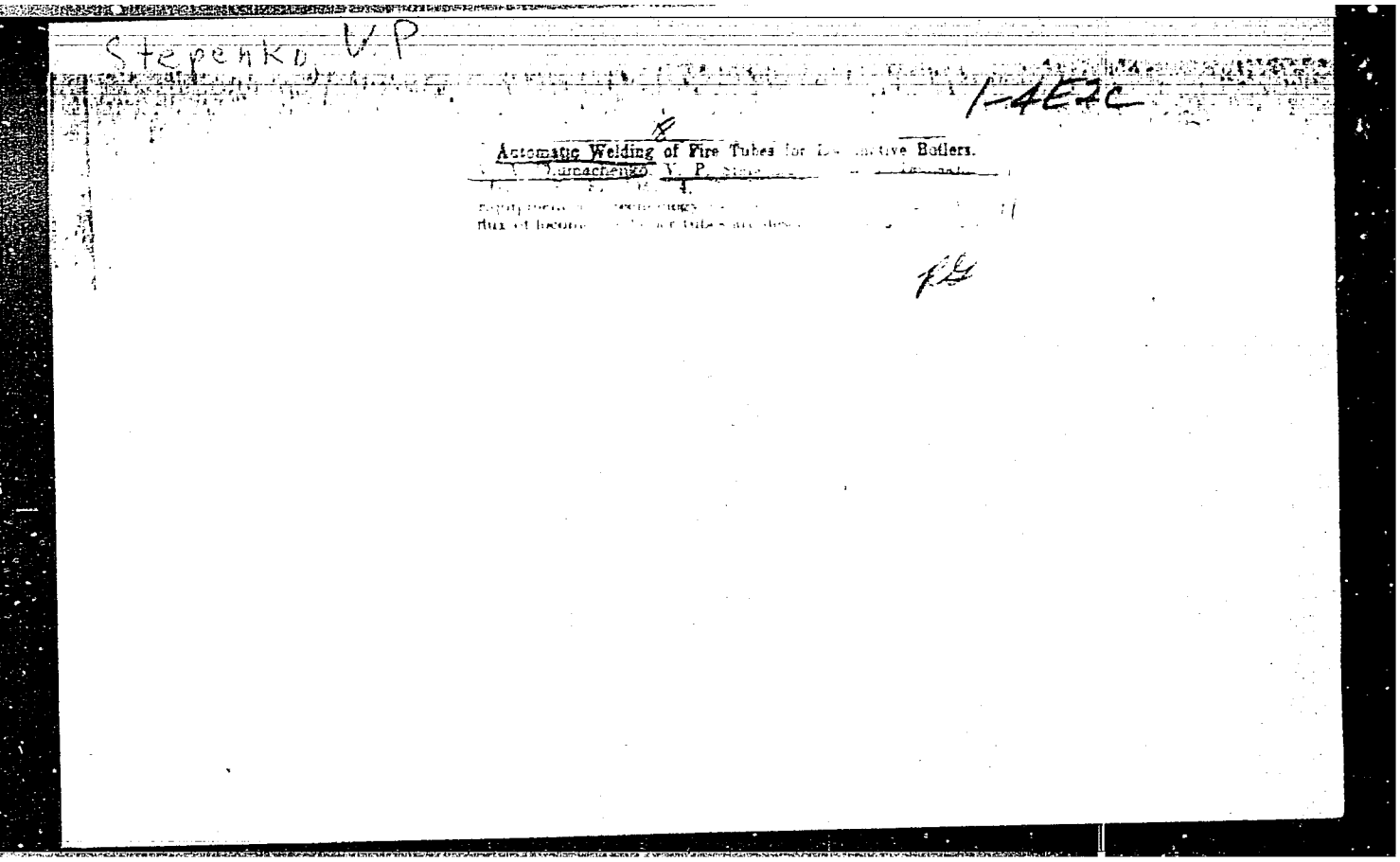
Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 3, March 1962 pp. 61



Stepenko V.P

1-4E2C

8

Automatic Welding of Fire Tubes for Locomotive Boilers.

Yunachenko V. P.

4

CHUMACHENKO, Vasiliy Afenogenovich; STEPENKO, Vasiliy Petrovich; PIVOVAROV, Lev Aleksandrovich; SKRIPNICHENKO, Dmitriy Pavlovich; MOSKOV, M.M., redaktor; KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Hardening of locomotive parts by high frequency current] Zakalka parvovoznykh detalei tokami vysokoi chastoty; opyt depo imeni A.A. Andreeva st. Kiev-passazhirskii. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1954. 109 p. (MLRA 8:6)
(Steel--Heat treatment) (Induction heating)

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ASNIS, Arkadiy Yefimovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; GUTMAN, Liya Mironovna, kand. tekhn.nauk; STRPENKO, Vasiliy Petrovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; CHUMACHENKO, Vasiliy Afinogenovich; GALANOVA, M.S., red.; VERINA, G.P., tekhn.red.

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(Hard facing)

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SO: Letopsi' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, Moskov, 1949

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1. Clinic for Otorhinolaryngologic Diseases, Institute for Post-graduate Medical Training, Kiyev.

(OTITIS MEDIA, metabolism,
calcium & magnesium in blood & middle ear secretions in various forms of otitis (Rus))
(CALCIUM, metabolism,
blood & middle ear secretion in various forms of otitis (Rus))
(MAGNESIUM, metabolism,
same)

STEPEROV, I.A. (Kiyev)

Oxidation-reduction processes in the dynamics of suppurative otitis. Vest.oto-rin. 20 no.1:38-42 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (dir.-zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki USSR prof. A.I. Kolomiychenko) Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(OTITIS MEDIA, metab.
oxidation-reduction processes in relation to clin. manifest. (Rus)

STEPEROV, I. A.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "On the dynamics of suppurative processes in the middle ear (Clinical-biochemical parallels)". L'vov, 1959. 18 pp (L'vov State Med Inst), 220 copies (KL, No 7, 1959, 130)

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(MIRA 15:5)

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Uncla.

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Jannasch, P.; and Stephan, _:

Estimation and Separation of Platinum from Potassium Sodium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Manganese, Tungsten, Cobalt, Nickel, Copper, Zinc, and Cadmium in Ammoniacal Solution by means of Hydrazine.

Berichte, Vol. 37, 1904, pp. 1990-92

J. Chem. Soc., Vol. 86, p. 519

On gradually adding ammonia to a boiling soln. of potassium platinichloride containing hydrazine hydrochloride, the platinum is quantitatively precipitated in the metallic state; the potassium can be estimated in the filtrate. A similar repn. can be effected in the case of a mixture of potassium platinichloride with a calcium, strontium, barium, or magnesium salt, but when a zinc or cadmium salt is used, part of the platinum remains in soln; in the case of zinc, 50-70%, and in that of cadmium 40-50%, of the platinum is precipitated. When a manganese salt is present, part of the manganese is precipitated as oxide, but by dissolving this away from the platinum by means of hot nitric acid containing hydrogen peroxide, correct values are obtained for the platinum. Platinum can be sepd. quantitatively from tungstic acid by means of hydrazine, but molybdic acid undergoes reduction to lower oxides in such a manner as to render the estimation of platinum impracticable. Nickel is partly, and cobalt nearly, completely reduced to the metallic state simultaneously with the platinum, whilst copper is quantitatively precipitated as metal; in all 3 cases, the co-precipd. metal can be dissolved away from the platinum by means of nitric acid, and the estimation of both metals made possible. In presence of a cyanide, the precpn. of platinum is always incomplete.

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Country : GDR
Category : Plant Diseases. General Problems.

Abs. Jour.: Ref. Zhur.-Biologiya No. 11, 1958. No. 49219

Author : Klemm, M.; Masurat, G.; Stephan, S.
Institute : Not given
Title : The Most Important Diseases and Pests of Cultivated Plants Seen in January 1954 in the German Democratic Republic
Orig. Pub.: Nachrichtenbl. dtsch. Pflanzenschutzdienst., 1957, 11, No.10, 189-208
Abstract : No abstract

Card: 1/1

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SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

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So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

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GAZETA OBSERWATORA. P.I.H.M. (Instytut Hydrilogiczno-Meteorologiczny)
Warszawa. Vol. 7, no. 13, 1957
Poland/

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Uncl.

[redacted], [redacted].

Publishing activities of the State Institute of Hydrology and Meteorology. [illegible]. 133.

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1. Zaklad Prognoz Hyerologicznych, Panstwowy Instytut Hydrologiczno-Meteorologiczny, Warszawa.
(Poland--Bibliography) (Hydrology) (Meteorology)

STEPHAN, Wanda, inz.; STACHY, Juliusz, mgr inz.

Relief as a parameter of the function of the effluent. Gosp wodna 23 no.7:277 Jl '63.

1. Zaklady Rocznikow i Monografii Hydrologicznych oraz Wod Plynacych, Panstwowy Instytut Hydrologiczno-Meteorologiczny, Warszawa.

STRAM, Wanda, inz.

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1. Department of Water Discharge Investigations, State Institute of Hydrology and Meteorology, Warsaw.

STEPHANECK
O.

6407. **Explanation of absence of Pasteur effect in Ehrlich ascites cancer cells.** G. Acs, T. Garzó, G. Grósz, J. Molnár, O. Stephaneck and F. B. Straub *Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. hung.*, 1955, 8, 269—278 (Chem. Inst., Med. Univ., Budapest, Hungary).—Ehrlich cancer cells take up inorg. phosphate and form esters in large quantities under aërobic conditions in the absence of 5×10^{-4} monoiodoacetic acid and glucose. Ester formation does not take place anaërobically. The aërobically formed ester is hexose diphosphate. Cell-, cell-fragment- and nuclei-free homogenates of the cancer cells synthesise by phosphorylation hexosediphosphate under aërobic conditions without addition of NaF, hexokinase, or ATP. Apyrase inhibits phosphorylation by homogenates. It is assumed that the reaction is maintained by a supply of ATP from the mitochondria. Mitochondria of the Ehrlich cancer cells differ from other cells in that they have a strong hexokinase activity and a weak ATP-ase activity. It is concluded that the aërobic glycolysis of the cancer-cells, the absence of the Pasteur effect, is due to their possession of an aërobic phosphorylating mechanism based on the peculiar distribution of ATP-ase and hexokinase activities in their mitochondria. (German)

A. B. L. Beznák.

ACS, Gyorgy; STEPHANECK, Ottilia; STRAUB, Bruno F..

Plasma adenosine deaminase activity in various pathological conditions. Magy. Tudom. Akad. Biol. Orv. Oszt. Kozl. 8 no. 1-2:118 1957..

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(AMIDASES, in blood
adenosine deaminase in neoplasms, diag. value (Hun))
(NEOPLASMS, blood in
adenosine deaminase activity, diag. value (Hun))

MOHACSY, Ildiko; STEPHANEK, Ottilia; ACS, Gyorgy

Evaluation of cerebrospinal fluid and blood adenosine deaminase activity in nervous system tumors. Ideg. szemle 10 no.3:84-87 July 57.

1. Orszagos Idegsebeszeti Tudomanyos Intezet (Igazgato: dr Zoltan Laszlo) es Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Orvosi Verytani Intezete (Igazgato: dr. Straub F. Bruno) kozlemenye.

(AMIDASES, determ.
adenosine deaminase in CSF & blood in NS tumors (Hun))
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, neoplasms
blood & CSF adenosine deaminase activity (Hun))

STRAUB, F.B.; STEPHANECK, O.; ACS, G.

Plasma adenosine deaminase activity in tumor cases [in English with summary in Russian]. Biokhimiia 22 no.1/2:118-121 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Institut meditsinskoy khimii, Budapeshtskiy Universitet, Vengriya.

(AMIDASES, in blood,
adenosine deaminase in cancer)
(NEOPLASMS, blood in,
adenosine deaminase)